SUPPLEMENT [illegible]O THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1805.

LORD MELVILLE.

LETTER III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Mr. EDITOR,—The justice and propriety of the vote against Lord *Melville*, I have no were presumed to question; but the secret views of some of those who were instrumental in procuring that vote, their true merit, and real designs, it is competent for all the world to examine. I have no hesitation in saying that their conduct as a whole, betrays a scheme of action adverse to the ends of justice, and dangerous to the free exercise of the Constitutional powers. I have [illegible]t, and the world *feels* it, that the enemies of Lord Melville, for sometime previous to the discussion of his case, had recourse to the basest arts to blacken his character in the minds of his Judges. That they have done so, would be of little consequence, except to themselves, were it not reasonable to ground upon such conduct a beli[e]f that they have views that are danger[illegible] the State and which there[illegible] instant repression. Mankind (at [illegible] English part of it,) do not volun[illegible] being cruel and unjust. They do not *naturally* have recourse to p[illegible] and prejudice, to malice and lie, in orde[illegible]arry the conviction of an[illegible] r. I say, there[illegible] of the Constitution, upon the authority of the rancorous conduct of Lord Melville's enemies, *that it is the King's Government which is struck at through* the sides of that Nobleman; that it is the constitutional right which the Sovereign yet possesses, to chuse or exclude his own Ministers, that is the real object of destruction. I say further, that the mode pursued, is calculated to endanger the freedom of debate; to weaken the foundations of rational Government, to undermine the political balance, and to let in the MOB. All the personal abuse, the malignity, and the falsehood which were published against Lord Melville previous to the debate, were appeals to the people.

The threat noticed in my last, of *publishing names*, was the very instrument of the Round Heads in the times of *Charles*, I.; and the manner in which that publication has been actually made in the Opposition Papers, confirms the whole scheme. I will not stoop to defend Gentlemen in office, by saying, that they are at least as incorrupt as those who want to get into office; but the clumsy falsehoods of the statement in question, prove what was meant, too clearly for argument. Men who have actually neither place nor pension, but who were dispossessed of places by the present Government, are cited as corrupted, because *formerly* in office. And to whom cited? To the people! that people who had before been call d upon to interfere, in order to controul their Representatives! The name of Mr. *Bathurst*, for instance, is published! But if that Gentleman could possibly be corrupted by any thing, he would perhaps be corrupted the other way, for he lost a most lucrative office. Having however, been formerly in place, it was convenient to tell the people he was the *same* as a placeman, and no matter whether true or false, if the effect was the same. This is equally true of Mr. *Sarjeant*, and Mr. *Bond*; the latter of whom the Opposition writers know, as well as I do, is *not* Judge Advocate General. But mankind, as I observed, do not lie without a motive; and the motive is palpably what I have stated, to effect through the name and fear of the people themselves, what the majority of their Representatives have hitherto resisted. In conformity with this design, though the question concerned the character and property, the guilt or innocence of an accused person, to be established by *evidence*, it was denied that the proceeding was merely judicial. Mr. *Whitbread* demanded *for the people* who paid the taxes, the consolation of punishing those who misapplied them: a topic which could only fairly be used in bringing up a convicted person for judgment, not as a mean of proving his guilt. Mr. *Tierney*, twice or thrice, used the notable argument, "*We must not baulk the expectation of the People*;" and, at the end of the debate, in order to prove beyond a possibility of doubt, that some Members, at least, thought the assembly was stript of judicial character, its gravity was insulted by a clapping of hands! From that moment, Sir, the thinking and really independent part of the House began to pause.

The question concerning Lord *Melville* was no longer the principal question, but was lost in a deeper reflection concerning themselves. Men began to consider the possible consequences to the State, of carrying even virtuous indignation too far, & opened their eyes to what might be intended. These [illegible]as were matured by the adjournment, and [illegible]y came to the second debate, in the same spiri[illegible] indeed, [illegible]ith respect to Lord Melville, but [illegible] fferent feelings towards his prof[illegible]s. Opposition did not perceive thi[illegible]ence all t[illegible]ir disappointment, when th[illegible]ou[illegible] that they no longer could rule the c[illegible]ions [illegible]f the House. Mr. *Whitbread*, in ter[illegible] gave people to understand that if his advice was [illegible]t followed up, the House would *again fall [illegible] disrepute*? Indeed, Sir! Was the House of [illegible]ommons then really in disrepute? or is it so [illegible] to its true dignity, its genuine independence [illegible]hat if it chuses not to carry punishment fa[illegible]er than necessity requires, is it to be *threa[illegible]ned* with the fear of falling into disgrace! Sin[illegible] when has it learned, that it has been in disre[illegible]e at all—or that it only recovered character w[illegible] Mr. *Whitbread* gained a majority of *one*? I ha[illegible] indeed, heard something of this disrepute in t[illegible] year 1792, and the succeeding years, when a [illegible]volution was intended, which was to set [illegible] whole House aside—and when some loyal Soci[illegible]s instructed their members not to petition [illegible]hat House, because it had shewn itself regardless of the people. But I never understood, that even then, this gross libel, invented and published for traiterous purposes, had received the sanction of any Member of the House! But what does Mr. *Fox* in this critical moment? a moment when a solemn sacrifice was to be made to the justice of the country—when the glory of the constitution was through him to be displayed—and its power to the whole world! Why, Sir, this was the moment he chose to tell the Sovereign People, that while the fear of their censures was to controul the opinions of the House, the censure of his real Sovereign King *George* III. for something nearly bordering on sedition, was never of any consequence. It was precisely in this moment that he chose to treat with levity that act of His *Majesty*, which struck him from the Council. He gloried in that censure, and hoped that Lord Melville might not, by a similar punishment, be thrown into such good company as the late Duke of Devonshire, *himself, and Mr. Grattan*. Of the Duke of Devonshire, I have nothing to say, but Mr. Grattan's virtue is now well understood—and it is well for him, and ill for his deluded country, that its 50,000l. was granted before his connection with the United Irishmen. Hitherto, Sir, I have always understood, that to be degraded from rank for a just cause was really a degradation. It is true, a man may be oppressed by a tyrant, and be thought a martyr to liberty—but whether he is so, must depend upon the character of his punisher, and the cause in which he suffers. By glorying in his dismissal, Mr. *Fox*, therefore, meant to put the matter in issue—to reflect upon the *King*—to bring the superintending power of the C[illegible] into dis[illegible], and to consecrate those acts for which he had been censured. Now I desire that his merits may be tried by no other criterion, than that which he has thus chosen for himself. The country were disposed to forget it, but as he revives the subject, let them follow him back to his throne at the Whig Club—let the Duke of *Norfolk's* proclaimed notions of the true Sovereignty of this land be again brought forward—let us couple the other proceedings on the affair of Lord Melville with this open boast of the cause in which Mr. *Fox* was censured, and then let us calmly ask one another what is really intended? No man alive can disbelieve the true object, who reflects upon this union of rancour and disrespect—of rancour against a fallen man—and disrespect towards his Sovereign!—But rancour is disclaimed by all these moderate people.

The House, however, on Wednesday, thought very far otherwise. Englishmen, Sir, are early initiated in the forms of a Court of Justice, which always tempers its justice with mercy. Hence, when the fact of guilt is established, the duty of the prosecutor is at an end, and he is never permitted to mix others facts, particularly on mere and unproved assertion, with the case which calls immediately for punishment. But Mr. Fox revelled in his rage against an enemy disarmed and prostrate before him. He bestrode him like *Zanga*, after he was felled to the ground. He called him a bitter political enemy, an opposer of the Duke of Bedford from corrupt feelings, an oppressor and a tyrant in Scotland! Admirable topics, and most logical conclusions to enforce punishment for a breach of duty, as Treasurer of the Navy? What had his refusal of a military command to the Duke of *Bedford* to do with this! I remember, indeed, *Mr. Fox's* eulogy upon that Duke/in which he said, he had reached the perfection of the human character; and to prove which he enumerated the qualities of that character, but left out of the account any sense of religion, or piety towards God! I remember also, that the Duke, in conjuction with *Mr. Fox* himself, was the champion of the French Revolution, and of those Societies which some years ago filled this town with horror. To have refused the Duke of *Bedford* a military command, might, therefore, possibly be justified on very sound reasons. But to bring it forward against the fallen Lord *Melville*, in aggravation of a misdemeanor as Treasurer of the Navy, bespoke feelings of revenge which were more seriously remarked, and did *Mr. Fox* more harm than he is aware of, with that part of the House which he most wishes to gain. The whole complexion of Wednesday's debate was of this sort. Party feeling, as much as a sense of public justice, predominated through the ranks of Opposition; those ranks, headed by the friends of Lord *St. Vincent*, and the kindred of Sir *C. Grey*, Lord *Melville's* generous conduct towards whom will not easily be forgotten. Had Lord *Melville* been the bitter political enemy he has been called by the friends and kindred of these very persons, his conduct would have worn a different complexion. The officers in question, their families and connections, were all of them his strong political opponents; there was in their conduct ample scope for blame, as well as praise Lord *Melville* chose only to consider the latter. Here is the plain fact—all the rant in the world cannot change it. And what is the real call upon the relations of these Commanders, who were befriended by Lord M.!—To acquit him against their consciences—to shrink from giving judgment against him.—No, Sir! but amidst such a host of public accusers, all of them their equals, many of them their superiors in weight and ability, they must not be surprised if the good-natured world appreciate that gratitude, which could lead them to be the first to strike at the head of the man who chose rather to save, than to hurt their father. Of all men in the House, the son-in-law of Sir *Charles Grey* was the person to give notice of his intention to accuse Lord *Melville*!—Not being in town himself, the person to represent him in these his intentions, of all men in the House, was the son of that Commander! But this was not the obj ct of *Mr. Canning's* observation. His remark was made *after* Lord *Melville* had fallen; on that spirit which seemed to wanton in the very rigours of justice. The practical end of the inquiry was accomplished. A Minister, in the plenitude of his power, had fallen, before the heavy censure of the law—and fallen by the hand of those whose father he had defended. That sacrifice to duty being performed, was it not enough to leave him to the House? Were they, of all men alive, to be forward to insult and to aggravate his necessity—to bruise and to crush that head which was already in the dust. *Mr, Kinnaird*, who allowed the honour and the pleasure he had in his private acquaintance, who had been the inmate of his house, and the companion of his leisure, might have well performed that business for them! He was eager enough to emulate their Spartan virtue, and imitate the justice of Mr. Fox, by bringing forward extraneous and unproved charges, in aggravation of an offence of a nature most distinct.

But here, Sir, the whole party was terribly unfortunate. The justice of the House would not sanction the proposed proceeding. Mr. *Whitbread* was foiled in every attempt to do more than was required by the urgency of the case—of all that host of what are called men of no party, whose votes enabled him to carry his resolutions, scarce one accompanied the resolutions to the throne. The Government still stands, a Regency is not yet appointed, and the Country Gentleman are still the Guardians of the true Constitution. I am Sir, &c.

April 20th. AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS, HAMBURGH AND BATAVIAN MAILS.

HAMBURGH, April 5.

"Letters from Lubeck, received this morning, mention, that owing to the active interference of the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, the French Commander in Chief, *ad interim*, in Hanover, has been prevailed upon, without even waiting the orders of his Court, to permit, as before, the free conveyance of goods from Lubeck by land and on the river Stecknitz.

"It is certain that the Court of Berlin is most actively employed in negociations tending to effect a pacification between the Belligerent Powers, as well as the adjustment of the differences still existing between Russia and France.

"The report that M. Novozilizow is to go as Envoy Extraordinary to Paris is not confirmed—but it is certain that official communications have lately been exchanged, through the medium of Prussia, between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Paris.

"The last dispatches which reached Petersburgh from Italy occasioned the mission of an Ambassador Extraordinary on the part of the Emperor Alexander to the King of Naples.

"The decision of the affairs of Italy will determine the question of Peace or War with France. In the mean time, the armaments in the ports of the Black Sea are carried on with incessant activity—very considerable reinforcements have been sent to Corfu—and the armies on the frontiers of Gallicia, Volhinia, and Podolia, are daily encreasing.

"Letters from Constantinople state, that the Porte is determined not to acknowledge the new Emperor of France, without the express consent of Russia.

"The present state of the province of Servia is extremely critical. The insurgent army under Czerni Georgi is 12,000 men strong, a[illegible] receives reinforcements every day. All th[illegible] men able to bear arms have been summoned by proclamation to rise in a mass and defend their country. Such as refuse to obey this call are to suffer the punishment of immediate death.—The Porte seems to be utterly incapable of reducing the insurgents of this single province.

"The Batavian troops will encamp in the beginning of next month near Zeist.

"The French troops in the Electorate of Hanover are, during the spring and summer, to form three encampments—from which it appears that the French Government does not expect to remain quite undisturbed in the possession of the Electorate. Five regiments of infantry are under marching orders for France—but it is supposed they will be replaced.

Milin, March 25.—It is said that the Court of Naples has given to that of France, new assurances with regard to its neutrality; that it has engaged no longer to furnish provision to the English Fleet in the Mediterranean; and has undertaken to maintain the French troops in the Neapolitan States.

DUTCH STATE PAPER.

HAGUE, APRIL 21.

"The State Directory of the Batavian Republic makes known:—Whereas the State Directory has learned, that different notions are existing, and that some scruples are entertained, relative to the true sense of the second, and of the latter part of the third articles of the publication of the 25th. ult. respecting the proposed plan of the Constitution—the appointment of Rutzer Jan Schimmelpenninck, as First Pensionary of the Council, and the qualification of the same for introducing the Constitution—as if it could be inferred from the second point of the third article, that the inhabitants must give their votes separately on the three points aforesaid—whilst others seem to infer from the latter part of the third point of the third Article, that those voters who have not given in their votes, shall be considered to have accepted only the plan of the Constitution, and not the nomination of R J Schimmelpenninck, nor the qualification be conferred upon him.

"And taking into consideration, how contrary such an explanation would be not only to the purport of the said explanation, but also to the sense and the context of the proposal of the Directory, and the subsequent approbation of the Legislative Body, and that it is essential to employ, in an affair of so great importance, every means which may serve to prevent any possible misunderstanding.

"The Directory, therefore, has resolved to declare, that the sense and meaning of the aforesaid proposal, consequently also of the publication emanated therefrom, requires, that the three subjects occurring in the 2d, Section of the 3d Article of the publication of the 25th of March last, viz.

"I.—The Plan of the Constitution;

"II.—The Nomination of Rutzer Jan Schimmelpenninck, as First Pensionary of the Council;

"III.—The Qualifications to be conferred upon him, for introducing that Constitution:

Must not be separated from one another, but that the inhabitants must give in their vote on these three subjects together, *simul* and *semel*, by yes or no—and that by consequence hereof, as likewise from the tenor of the 2d article of the said publication, the latter part of the third section of the 3d. article of the aforesaid publication, must be understood so, that all those lawful voters who shall not have delivered their votes, will be considered to have accepted, not only the plan of the Constituion, but also the nomination of Rutzer Jan Schimmelpenninck, as First Pensionary, and the qualification to be conferred upon him for introducing the Constitution, as a consequence of the proposal.

"The State Directory orders, that the present publication shall be publicly read, and affixed wherever it is requisite."

Francfort, March 27.—Every winter passes in expectation of events, which the fineness of the seasons, and political conjectures, were to bring about. But, for for the last three or four years, our politicians speak in vain of a rupture, or of the marching of the armies. Although a perfect and decided cordiality does not prevail between the powers of Europe, it however appears very certain, that our peace will not be disturbed this year, at least nothing threatens it; and it has been observed, that, during a long time past, at the same period of the year, there never were seen so few troops in motion. They are, for the present, content vaguely to assert, that a veteran army is assembling on the frontiers of Gallica. During two years, in which, according to public reports, the troops have accumulated in this place, their numbers, by this time, ought to be very great. It is a year since Courland was the pretended theatre of a prodigious force. It is not at all surprising that the provinces so recently added [illegible] our Empire, into which policy has sent so [illegible]any troops, should be in a state of ferment a[illegible] conjecture; for a regiment going into it [illegible] take up its quarters, appears a large army [illegible]ose who are at the distance of one hundre[illegible]gues. *On whatever side we turn our ey[illegible] see no symptoms but of* PEACE, and if any [illegible]t is projecting war, they set about it wi[illegible]erous mystery.—We may boldly re[illegible]as [illegible]sse the collection of Russian troops; [illegible]wede [illegible]ne[illegible]ed France, it is not with such [illegible]epara[illegible]es [illegible] besides, it would be next to nothing, [illegible]g as her ne[illegible] Denmark appears to pos[illegible] ments; [illegible]ssia has [illegible] the Pe[illegible]; [illegible] he[illegible]

WINCHESTER,—April 6.

On Friday afternoon the remains of the late Right Hon'ble Lord George Lennox, were interred in the Richmond vault, under the Cathedral—the pall was ſupported by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the ſervice read by the Reverend the Dean.

The late Lord George Lennox married Lady Louiſa Kerr, daughter of William Earl of Ancram, and ſiſter to the preſent Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had one ſon, Major General Lennox, now the immediate heir of his uncle the Duke, and three daughters.

THE CITY COMMON HALL.

PERCHARD MAYOR

At a MEETING of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and LIVERYMEN of the ſeveral Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, at the Guildhall of the ſaid City, on Thurſday, the 18th. day of April, 1805.

Reſolved unanimouſly. That it appears from the Reports of the Commiſſioners for Naval Enquiry, that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viſcount Melville, late Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy, has been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty whereby immenſe ſums of the Public Money have been put to hazard, by being employed in ſpeculations for private emolument and advantage.

Reſolved, That ſuch groſs and aggravated breaches of fidelity in men holding high and confidential Offices in the State, render it peculiarly neceſſary and important, that every poſſible effect ſhould be given to the enquiries now before Parliament reſpecting the ſame, ſo that condign puniſhment may follow convicted criminality.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is highly eſſential, for the purpoſe of fully inquiring into the receipt, management, and expenditure of the Public Money, and the conduct of the Public Offices, and for completely inveſtigating all abuſes, that the powers of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhould be prolonged and extended, and ſuch other meaſures adopted as may appear neceſſary for the detection and puniſhment of all offenders, and for eſtabliſhing ſuch a ſyſtem of vigilance and economy, as may effectually guard againſt the recurrence of ſuch flagrant abuſes.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a Petition to that effect be preſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

And the Draft of a Petition being prepared, was read and approved. The heads of the Petition are as follows.

"THAT the Petitioners have uniformly concurred in all meaſures that appeared to them conducive to the welfare of his Majeſty's dominions, and for that purpoſe had chearfully ſubmitted to the moſt unexampled burthens; that they have learned, with concern and aſtoniſhment, that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viſcount Melville, late Treaſurer of the Navy, has been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty, whereby immenſe ſums of money have been perverted to the purpoſe of private emolument; that they conſider it to be a great aggravation of the offence that theſe diſgraceful tranſactions were carried on during a period of unprecedented difficulty, when the very exiſtence of the country was at ſtake; and that the perſon thus violating the law was in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral high and profitable offices, and ever among the foremoſt in recommending additional burthens to be laid upon the people; calling upon them to ſubmit to the moſt painful privations: That the Petitioners are duly impreſſed with a high ſenſe of the virtue of the Hon. the Houſe of Commons, and participate in the general ſentiment which pervades the country, of the wiſdom, firmneſs, and integrity with which it has diſcharged its ſacred truſt, by the progreſs which it has made, in protecting the public money from ſuch miſapplication, and from ſuch groſs violations of public duty. That they approach the Houſe with a hope, that the Houſe will do juſtice to the outraged feelings of the Public, by bringing to condign puniſhment convicted crime; and that it would be derogatory to Government, prejudicial to the Public Service, and inſulting to the Houſe and the Nation, were Viſcount Melville to remain a Member of his Majeſty's Councils, or in poſſeſſion, under the Crown, of any place of truſt, honour, or emolument: That they conceive any other perſon directly concerned in ſuch abuſes, or who may have connived at the ſame, to be equally incapable of continuing in office, and that ſuch perſons ought to be brought to a ſtrict account.

The Petition concluded with praying. "That the Houſe will take the ſame into conſideration, and proſecute the enquiries with vigour and effect: That for this purpoſe the Houſe will cauſe the powers of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry; to be continued, and extended, as circumſtances may require & that ſuch further enquiry may be made into the management & expenditure of the public money, and that conduct of public offices, as may lead to the detection of all abuſes, the puniſhment of offences, and the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of vigilance and œconomy, that ſhall prevent the recurrence of ſuch abuſes."

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid Petition be engroſſed and left at the Towns Clerk's Office, Guildhall, for the ſignatures of the Livery, every day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten and two, until Wedneſday next, the 24th. inſtant.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid Petition be preſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, by the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That our Repreſentatives in Parliament be, and they are hereby inſtructed, to ſupport the ſaid Petition, and to give their utmoſt Parliamentary aſſiſtance in promoting and proſecuting theſe enquiries, and alſo their ſtrenuous ſupport to ſuch Motion or Motions as may have for their object the removal from his Majeſty's Councils, or any Place of Truſt, Profit, or Honour, in or under the Government, all Perſons who may be implicated in, or have connived at, ſuch flagrant abuſes.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the virtuous and independent deciſion of the Houſe of Commons in theſe nefarious tranſactions, is highly honorable to themſelves and grateful to the country at large, while the ſtrong and general impreſſion produced upon the Public Mind effectually evinces, that the Engliſh Conſtitution can never ceaſe to be the pride and veneration of Britons, ſo long as our Repreſentatives continue to be the [illegible]ful Guardians of the People.

Reſolve unanimouſly. That we do highly approve the very able and indefatigable exertions of the Commiſſioners for Navy Enquiry, in the inveſtigation of the public acc[illegible] flexible integrity with [illegible] ncipled pervey[illegible] ſor [illegible] to a to [illegible]

LONDON,—19th. April.

A requiſition, ſigned by the Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, Northumberland, Earl Fitzwilliam, *Lord Dundas*, and a number of other Gentlemen of the firſt rank and conſideration, has been preſented to the Sheriff of Middleſex, for a meeting to be held on the ſubject of the public expenditure, to which the attention of the nation has been of late ſo ſtrongly called.

Meetings are alſo called in Kent, Surry, Hampſhire, and other counties.

The following is ſaid to be a paſſage in a *certain letter* of *replication*, which is much commented upon at this moment:—

"It gives me ſerious concern, that you have acted ſo *incautiouſly*—and thus deprived me of your valuable ſervices for the *preſent!*"

A Gentleman juſt arrived from France, ſtates, that *Lucien Bonaparte*, who had for ſome time been in a ſtate of arreſt, had died *ſuddenly*, *a la Pichegru*.

The following ludicrous circumſtance occurred lately in the county of Suffolk;—A gentleman with a ſmall independent fortune was ſurcharged for keeping a livery ſervant, and not giving in a proper return to the aſſeſſors—but he appealed, and poſitively ſwore that he neither kept or employed any male ſervant, except a labourer, who ſometimes came for a day to clean his garden, could be called one. However, the ſurveyor ſoon after feeling himſelf better informed, ſurcharged him a ſecond time, with the addition of an indictment for perjury—when the Gentleman appeared before the Commiſſioners with his ſervant in livery with him—but to the no ſmall diſappointment of Mr. Inſpector, he proved his ſervant to be a *female*, in male attire—and as their Worſhips knew of no law to prevent a man putting his maid into livery, the gentleman was immediately diſmiſſed.

It appears from the ſtatement of Mr. Foſter's budget, that an Iriſh *vis-a-vis*, is a carriage in which the company ſit *back to back*.

On Wedneſday *Wm. Holmes*, a pauper in the Houſe of Induſtry, at Melton, was fully committed to Ipſwich Gaol, by the Reverend Sam. Kilderbee, charged with feloniouſly *raviſhing* Matilda Kent, and Sophia Woolnough, two children in the ſaid houſe—one under 11 years, and the other under 12 years of age.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 9, 1805.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent Thomas Zouch, Clerk and Maſter of Arts, to the Second Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Durham, void by the promotion of Doctor Henry Bathurſt, to the See of Norwich.

ASTRONOMY.—Another new Planet has been diſcovered by M. Harding, of Lillenthal, near Bremen, to which he has given the name of *Juno*. It is of the eighth magnitude, and attracted his attention while comparing with the heavens the 50,000 ſtars obſerved by Meſſrs. Lalande.

The French are building at Rochefort, La Ville de Paris, of 120 guns; L'Achille and L'Ajax, of 74 guns; and at L'Orient, Le Regulus, Le Coraguex, and L'Aleibe, of 74 guns, and a frigate, L'Algeſiras, was lying there on the 3d. inſt. ready for ſea.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Yeſterday the Gardens were extremely crowded—but, notwithſtanding the fineneſs of the day, the ſhew of female faſhion was comparatively thin—the coſtnme of the Ladies ſeemed as yet to have aſſumed no decided characteriſtic, but ſtill to wear the appearance uſually ſtiled *demi-ſaiſon*, and to have taken the *ton* rather from the temperature of perſonal Conſtitution, than from any ſignal of leading taſte. Sicilian habits, pelices of ſable velvet, and even large tippets of bearſkin, were prevalent, though many of the wearers carried *paraſols*. The *Spaniſh hat and cloak* were alſo much worn—the former of *beaver* or coloured chip, with *oſtrich feathers* of various colours—the latter of *purple* or *pale blue ſilk*, or *fancy muſlins*, which were in general very taſteful and elegant.

At Octar, in the pariſh of Montague, Somerſetſhire, there are living, in one family, a farmer and his wife, of the name of Edin, whoſe united ages is 186, a ſon and a daughter 140, which in all amounts to 326 years: in domeſtic animals, they have a blind dog 23 years of age, a raven 60 years, turned grey, and a horſe 45 years old—the aggregate of the whole is 446 years.

GEORGE II. was generally thwarted by his Miniſters in the affair of eccleſiaſtical appointments. One day he met a Divine at Kenſington, for whom he had a reſpect, and aſked him, why he had not lately ſeen him at Court.—"Pleaſe your Majeſty," ſaid the Doctor, "I am ſoliciting an appointment of your Miniſters, and if it were known I ſtood well with your Majeſty, it might be prejudicial!"

A happy lover, reſiding in a village in Norfolk, having obtained the conſent of his fair one, ſet off laſt week to procure a licence, and being unacquainted with the place, he was directed by thoſe of whom he inquired where a licence was to be procured, to the Clerk of the Peace's Deputy, and he returned home. The bride and bridegroom then aſſembled their companions, the Clergyman had arrived, and the happy man preſented him with a licence, which lo! proved to be from W. STORRS, Eſq. Clerk of the Peace, "*to kill game.*" A ſcene of much embarraſſment enſued, and the nuptials were neceſſarily poſtponed until the miſtake was rectified.

The King's predelection for the Old Duke of Cumberland.—His Majeſty's favorite vehicle at preſent, is the ſame which his Uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, took with him when he went to Scotland to ſuppreſs the Rebellion, in the year 1745. It was not until a few days before the departure of the Royal Family for Weymouth, that this piece of antiquity was diſcovered in the ſtables at Windſor. One morning early his Majeſty, after examining his ſtud, walked into the repoſitory where the State carriages are kept, and diſcovered the one alluded to, which, according to report, had not been in uſe for upwards of 60 years. After a minute inſpection, the King ordered it to be ſent immediately to his coach-maker, to be freſh painted, varniſhed, gilt and lined—obſerving at the ſame time, that in future it ſhould be the only carriage he would ride in except on State occaſions. The body of this vehicle is like all the carriages formerly uſed, remarkable only for its ſolidity, and is ſo extremely capacious as to contain eight or ten perſons. It is painted like all the Royal carriages, of a dark pompadour colour—the mouldings, &c. are richly gilt—the lining ſtone colour cloth, with a plain row of fringe of the ſame. From its ſingularity and age, it has already attracted much notice.

The Lord Mayor has appointed the Common Hall to be held on Thurſday next, for the purpoſe of inſtructing the City Members to promote as much as poſſible inquiries in the expenditure of public money, and the abuſes of public offices, and to petition the Houſe of Commons upon the ſubject.

Two requiſitions have been preſented to the Sheriffs of Middleſex, requeſting them to aſſemble the freeholders for the ſame purpoſe. Meaſures of a ſimilar nature are about to be prepared in Surrey, Kent, and Weſtminſter.

Mr. Garlike arrived at Berlin from St. Peterſburgh on the 9th. inſtant—he was the bearer of ſome diſpatches of importance from Lord L. Gower to Mr. Jackſon. The Pruſſian General Zaſtrow was at that date on the eve of his departure on his extraordinary miſſion to Peterſburgh.

COVENT GARDEN.—Maſter Betty, on Saturday, appeared at this Theatre in a new character, that of *Oſman*, in the tragedy of *Zara*—of his performance of which we have nearly the ſame remarks to make as of his *Tancred*—it is phyſically out of his reach, though his exertions are wonderful, and his conception of the part, throughout, is perfectly correct. In ſome paſſages, he ſoared on Saturday night, beyond all competition—while in others, he ſeemed almoſt exhauſted by the efforts which he made to convince the audience that he underſtood his author.

On Saturday evening the Commanders of all the armed defence ſhips in the Downs, two only excepted, ſtruck their flags and left the ſhips. The greater part of the ſailors have been taken out and put on board a guardſhip. The veſſels are to be employed in another ſervice.

Our Falmouth letters ſtate the capture and death of the enterpriſing Capt. Goodall, of the *Weſtmoreland* privateer, of Liverpool.

The Spaniſh polacre *Conception*, from Vera Cruz, for Cadiz, laden with dollars, wood, and ſugar, is captured by the *Weſtmorland* privateer, of Liverpool, and is arrived there.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated 16th. April 1805.

"It is reported here, that General Junot, appointed Ambaſſador to Portugal, is upon his march againſt that kingdom, at the head of an army of 30,000 men."

MORNING POST,—16th. April.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at Lord *Mulgrave's* Office from the Court of Vienna, the contents of which are underſtood to be of conſiderable importance.

A letter from an Officer on board our ſquadron off Boulogne, dated on Saturday laſt, mentions the number of the enemy's veſſels now in that harbour as amountin to between 1500 and 2000, of differeut deſcriptions. On the preceding day 35 ſchuyts from Dieppe, got into a ſmall bay three leagues from Boulogne, where they are now blocked up, and an attempt to deſtroy them is immediately to be made. The 17 veſſels lately wrecked near the ſame ſpot, have for the moſt part been broken up by the enemy, leſt they ſhould fall into our hands, and the timber and guns conveyed aſhore in carts and waggons.

Letters from Hanover of the 5th. mention the arrival there of 4000 conſcripts, who are at preſent in *rags*, but who will ſpeedily be clothed at the expence of the poor Hanoverians. On the the 2d the Deputation of the States iſſued a Decree for a third war contribution, for ſix months from the 1ſt of April. By this decree a tax of 6 per cent. is laid on landed property, houſes, and ſtock in trade; 3 per cent. on public ſalaries; 2 per cent. on the rents of farms; 6s. per month on ſervants of both ſexes, in the towns, and 3s. on thoſe in country diſtricts; and about 3s. per month on all tutors, governeſſes, ſtewards, and clerks. Mons. De *Moding* left Hanover on the 5th inſtant for Lubeck to demand a new loan.

By a letter received from an Officer of the 16th. Regt. dated Surinam, Dec. 3d. we are informed, that from the arrival of the Regiment at that ſettlement to the above date, five of its Officers died, viz. Lieut. Col. Sutherland, Captain Carleton, Lieuts. Coſtello and Cornwall, and Dr. Fitzgibbon.

Colonel Scudamore, the Member for Hetford died on Saturday laſt; he was taken ill in the Houſe of Commons during the debate reſpecting Lord Melville on the preceding Monday.

Mr. B. Frere, brother to the gentlemen who was Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, is ſaid to be appointed Paymaſter of the Navy, in the room of Mr. Trotter.

The laſt letters received by the Liſbon mail from Cadiz ſtate, that Sir John Orde continued the blockade of that port with the utmoſt rigour; veſſels freighted with corn only were allowed to paſs unmoleſted. His refuſal to permit neutral veſſels to leave the port of Cadiz, had produced ſeveral applicationss from the Neutral Conſuls.

A whimſical circumſtance happened laſt week off Graveſend.—A Weſt-Indiaman arrived at that place, and was ſoon boarded by a Preſs-gang. The crew of the Weſt-Indiaman were brought upon deck, and while the Lieutenant was examining them, a health-boat arrived. As no clean bill of health was found on board the Weſt Indiaman, or at leaſt none that was deemed ſatisfactory, the crew of the Weſt Indiaman, the Lieutenant of the man of war, and all his gang, were ordered to Standgate Creek, to perform quarantine for forty days, which they will no doubt paſs in perfect *harmony* and *good fellowſhip* with each other.

Several of our young dames of diſtinction now ſport *Muſlin Trowſers*, under a white petticoat, ſhort enough to exhibit them to full view—it is, however, a moot point at preſent, whether this new faſhion be intended to conceal indifferent legs, or to draw the gazer's eye more attractively to good ones.

The workmen have begun to make the neceſſary preparations in that charming place, Ruſſell ſquare, for laying the baſe of the ſtatue of the late Duke of *Bedford*. The Committee of Subſcribers have determined that the ſtatue ſhall be placed in the centre of the ſouth ſide of the ſquare, with the face towards Bloomſbury-ſquare: two gates of communication will leave to the public a conſtant open view of the figure. It will be of bronze, ten feet in height, the ſteps and pedeſtal ſixteen feet, The pedeſtal is to be of granite, embelliſhed with agricultural figures and implements, in bronze.

The agitation excited in America in conſequence of the impreſſing of ſeamen, natives of or belonging to the United States, by our cruizers, has conſiderably increaſed, and the interference of the Legiſlature is on the point of taking place for the redreſs of the grievances complained of in this inſtance.

The ſmallneſs of the Miniſter's majority in favour of the Orders of the Day, ſuperſeding the Motion to continue the Board of Naval Inquiry, can be aſcribed only to that unfortunate propenſity of human nature which leads men to liſten to, and receive with eagerneſs, *libellous* imputations upon the moſt *pure and ſpotleſs characters*.

Neutral veſſels, freighted with the produce of the French colonies, are admitted into the ports of France, on paying the ſame duties as are impoſed on French bottoms, which is one-third leſs than on foreign ſhips. This encouragement has induced ſeveral Americans to embark in this carrying trade, which they diſguiſe, by conveying the produce firſt to the United States, and then covering it with freſh papers.

A few days ſince ſeveral *Blacks* had a friendly meeting to celebrate the nativity of Deſſalines, and the independence of St. Domingo. They conducted themſelves with great decorum, drank toaſts in the humble beverage of beer to the proſperity of the King and Royal Family, the Britiſh Empire, and downfal to the French deſpot, and an uninterrupted peace and harmony with the United States of America, and all nations in amity with Great Britain, and then returned peaceably home.

On Friday evening Lord *Grenville* was honored with the company of the *Prince* of *Wales* and Duke of *Clarence* to dinner. The following public characters were alſo of the party:—The Dukes of *Bedford* and *Devonſhire*; the Marquis of *Buckingham*; Earls *Spencer*, *Fitzwilliam*, *Caernarvon*, *Caryſfort*, *Forteſcue* and *Derby*; Lord *Hutchinſon*; Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Sheridan*, *Grey* and T. *Grenville*.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have appointed the Revd. *Samuel Henly*, Principal of the NEW COLLEGE at Hertford Caſtle for the education of the Eaſt India Company's Civil Servants. *Jonathan Scott*, Eſq. is appointed Oriental Profeſſor.

MADRAS COURIER.

ume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 4th. SEPTEMBER 1805. Number 1039.

Sheriff's Sale.

AMENCHERLA RAMASAWMY BRAMINY,
Vers.—The Sloop STREE SEETARAWMASAWMY.

Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature, dated 29th. August, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given that on this day Wednesday the 4th. Instant, will be sold by Public Sale at the Sea Custom House Black-town, between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, the above named Sloop Stree Seetaraumasamy, now riding in Madras Roads, together with her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Stores, &c. Burden 1000 Bags or thereabouts.

Conditions of Sale: 10 per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the Residue in 10 days in default of which the Sloop to be Resold and ... far to be held Responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise ... eon

The S... e immediate risk of the Purc...

JOHN OAKES,
Sheriff.

Advertisement.

MRS. LEE,

HAS the Pleasure to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the SETTLEMENT, that she has received

For Sale on Commission,

AN ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFUL *ASSORTMENT OF*

MILLINERY,

OF THE

... AY FASHIONS,

FROM

MRS. BAKER,

Bond-Street, London,

JUST LANDED FROM

The Honorable Company's Ship

GANGES,

C... THOS. HARINGTON,

EUROPE INVESTMENT,

Consisting of

Rich Brussels Lace Veils and Mullenbergh Lace—twenty elegant and Fashionable Dresses—a variety of Fine Lace and worked Handkerchiefs—Sleeves &c. &c.—Chip and Straw Hats, with Feathers and Flowers—an assortment of Patent ...e—Black and White Cloaks, &c.—...ies Silk Mitts and Gloves—Gentle...'s Thick Cavalry Gloves—Muslinets ...tz—Dimity—Quilting—Irish Linen—Flannel, and a variety of other Articles.

N. B. MRS. LEE returns her most grateful thanks to the LADIES at the Presidency and Out-stations, for the very liberal support she has hitherto experienced, & begs leave to assure them that all up-country orders will be punctually attended to.

Fort St. George, 1st. September 1805.

A CARD.

MRS. LEE,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the S...LEMENT, that She has

This-day PURCHASED,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY,

FROM

MR. BETHUNE,

SECOND OFFICER,

OF TH...

Hon'ble Compa...'s Ship

CUMBER...AND,

Consisti... of

VEILS—Gl... Mitts—Dress Handkerchief... nd ...uckers—Feathers and Artifici... ...to—Ladies Jane and Shoes—... ...s and Gentlemen's ... Bl... Silk Hosiery.

For... George, 2d, September, 1805.

Proposals BY CONTRACT

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces on Ceylon, for supplying the TROOPS at *Trincomalie*, with FRESH BEEF by Contract, from the 1st. November next.

The Contractor to find security, and be bound in a penalty for the due performance of his Contract, which will consist in furnishing from 4000 to 7000 lbs. *weekly*, of good fresh Beef.

In the written Proposals (which must be sent in, on or before the 20th. of September,) the mode of Payment required is to be stated, and the Contract will be given *bona fide* to the lowest Bidder.

JOHN WILSON,
LIEUT. COLONEL,
Deputy Quarter Master General on Ceylon.

COLOMBO, 21st. August, 1805.
Dep. Qr. Master General's Office.

Extensive Europe Investments.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,

BEG leave to acquaint their FRIENDS, that in addition to the ARTICLES lately advertised, they have purchased the

INVESTMENTS

OF

Captain HARINGTON,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Ship

GANGES;

Captain PRENDERGAST,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Ship

HOPE,

Captain MERITON,

OF THE

Hon'ble Company's Ship

EXETER,

AND

Captain BROWN,

OF THE

Hon'ble Company's Ship

DORSETSHIRE,

TOGETHER WITH

SEVERAL SELECTIONS,

FROM THE

SHIPS IN THE ROADS.

THE WHOLE FORMING

The Most General and Extensive

Assortment of

Europe Articles,

Ever brought to the Settlement.

☞ *The particulars of which will be enumerated in a future Paper.*

Madras, 3d. Sept. 1805.

LOST.

ON Monday afternoon between the Fort and the Beach, where the Bar Boats go off, a TREASURY BILL, No. 6561, dated 1st. August 1805, for one Hundred Pagodas. It is requested that it may be stopped by any Gentleman to whom it may be presented, and notice given to Messrs. HUNTER and HAY.

A Handsome Reward will be given if required.

The numb... has bee... checked at the Treasury and ... all th... Pu... c Offices; it can therefor... ...e of n... fe... t to the Proprietor.

Europe Investments.

Messrs. Waddel, Inverarity & Co.

BEG Leave to Acquaint their FRIENDS, that they

ARE NOW RECEIVING,

A very General Assortment

OF

EUROPE GOODS,

IMPORTED ON THE

Honorable Company's Ships

CUMBERLAND,

Captain FARRER,

AND

COUTTS,

Captain HAY,

Comprising

MOST ARTICLES,

IMPORTED THIS SEASON.

Advertisement.

MR DONALD STEWART,

LATE OF

BELLARY, SHOP-KEEPER;

BEING from ill Health, obliged to proceed to Europe, by the Ships now under Dispatch; has appointed Messrs. HOPE, GRIFFITHS & WHEELER, his Sole Attornies in India, to whom he requests the favor of those Gentlemen, who stand indebted to him, to pay their respective debts immediately, and all persons having any Claims on the said DONALD STEWART; are requested to send in the same to the said Messrs. HOPE, GRIFFITHS and WHEELER, without delay, in order that they may be adjusted.

Madras, 3d. September 1805.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

An Elegant, Light, High

FINISHED

CURRICLE,

Of the last Fashion,

BUILT BY

COLLINGRIDGE AND CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

LEADER;

AND

A HANDSOME PAIR OF

HARNESS,

BROUGHT OUT ON

One of the last Ships from Europe.

AND WILL BE SOLD

At Reasonable Advance,

ON THE INVOICE.

☞ The CURRICLE may be seen at FRASER and NORRIS's, who may be applied to, for particulars.

Vipery, 30th. August, 1805.

For Private Sale.

AN EXCELLENT EUROPE BUILT

CARRIAGE,

IN GOOD REPAIR,

WITH A PAIR OF SERVICEABLE

HORSES & HARNESS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

At a Moderate Price,

APPLY TO

Messrs. FRASER & NORRIS.

Europe Investments.

BURDEN & SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their Friends, that they are now receiving—

THE WELL ...

INVESTMENT

of

CAPT. STURROCK

OF THE

Honorable Company's Ship

PRESTON,

AND

SEVERAL OTHER SMALL

CHOSEN COLLECTIONS

From the Ships in the Roads,

THE WHOLE FORMING

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Europe Goods,

CLARET, from Maxwell and Key—Paxton and Majoribanks.

HOCK, from Paxton and Majoribanks—and Maxwell and Key,

PORT WINE, from Harper, Paxton and Majoribanks and Maxwell and Key,

PALE ALE from Hodgson,

BOTTLED ALE, and PORTER, from Harper,

PERRY and CHAMPAIGNE, from Hitchfield,

COCKAGEE CYDER, from Allen and Co.

RUM SHRUB, from Harper,

OILMAN STORES, consisting of, Hams, Berkeley and Gloucester Cheeses, Pickles of Sorts, Tongues, Salted Salmon, Pickled and Red Herrings, White Wine Vinegar, best Durham Mustard, Sweet Oil, French and Spanish Olives, with a variety of Sauces.

CONFECTIONARY from Hoffman and King, consisting of Raspberry Jams, Red and Black Current Jellies, preserved Raspberries, Cherries, Apricots, & Green Gages, Comfits of various Sorts, Brandy Fruits.

GROCERY from Ross, consisting of French Plumbs; Pipe Macaroni, Vermicilli and Sir Han Slones Cocoa,

HATS from Barrodale, Morris and Henderson and Daniel, consisting of Men's Superfine Opera Cocked Hats, Trimmed with Gold and Silver Loops, plain Opera, Round Childrens, and Youth's Beaver, and Regulation Feathers.

Superfine CLOTHS from Bodly Ettey and Bodly, consisting of Blue, Scarlet, Black, and a variety of other Colors, Boat Cloaks, and Flannels.

Cabinet Ware, from Foldham—Boots and Shoes from Hobby and Stunt—Lady's Shoes—Sadlery, from Gibson and Peat,

Fine Cutlery from Roebuck and Fenton—Stationary, from Greenhill,

Perfumery, from Smith and Nephew—Glass Ware, fro... Blades, Nash and Co.—Gun Powder from Anderson,

Lady's and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotten Hosiery.

Corks, f... Hardy—Mathematical Instruments, f... Troughton—Shoe Brushes, and ...acing Cakes—Toy's from Child's—...a...s, from Heathers,

Musi... fr...n Mortimer and Co.—Books ...m F...yington—Essence of Herbs, from ...pires ... Snuff, from Prince.

G...d an... Si...r Epaulets, from Bodly, Ette... and B...dly—Lady's long Leather Lim...ick Glove... ..., from Beck...erth.

...IT...

pa...h th...r ...r b... por... assi... m...

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 4th. September 1805.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

On the 26th. Ultimo, a Brig arrived at Tranquebar in 22 days from the Isle of France. From this arrival we have obtained the following heads of Intelligence.

The NAPOLEON, Privateer, had got into the Grand Port:—on her passage from France she had captured (off the Cape of good Hope) a Botany bay Ship, of 700 Tons, homeward-bound from China, with a Cargo of Tea on account of the Hon. Company:—her Prize had arrived at Bourbon.

ATALANTA Frigate had escaped out of Port N. West:—her destination was ſuppoſed to be for India, to join Linois.

The HENRIETTA Privateer, had been repaired & new Coppered,—SURCOUFF's Cutter, the Caroline, had been made a Brig of,—these two Veſſels, with a Schooner Privateer of 100 Tons, were to sail for India, immediately after the Brig, from which we derive this information.

The BELLONA Privateer had not returned, nor sent in any Prizes.

The PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, (*Indiaman*) was fitting out as an armed Ship.

The ALTHEA, and PEARL, (*Prizes*) were employed by the Government to bring supplies from Madagascar.

The STIRLING CASTLE, and PIGEON, (*Prizes*) had been purchased by the Arabs, and had sailed:—the Upton Castle, and Coromandel, were the only Prizes remaining for sale.

Four CARTELS were lying in Port N. West,—one of them the THETIS, Capt. Richardson, which conveyed Capt. Bergeret, and others to the Island;—a Brig from Colombo, and two CARTEL Ships, supposed to have arrived from Bombay.

A Ship had arrived in 90 days from America:—the Commander of which reported, (what we know in some measure to be *false*,) that the French Land and Sea forces in the WEST INDIES, had taken DOMINICA, and St. LUCIA, and laid ANTIGUA, and TOBAGO, under Contribution.

A great number of American Ships had arrived at the Island.

The Market for Eaſt India Goods was very low, and Specie getting scarce. COFFEE sold at 21 Dollars per Quintal,—CLARET, at 24 Dollars the Cask.—Fresh Beef was half a Dollar per lb.—and Fowls ¼ of a Dollar each.

The First Class of the Asylum, and Road Lottery, began drawing on Monday last.

EDWARD B. LEWIN Esq. is appointed Junior Counsel to the Honorable Company at Calcutta, in the room of Mr. Simpson.

The Danish Ship Castle Dansberg, Captain String, has arrived at Tranquebar from BATAVIA, left the 2d. August:—The Dutch Squadron, under Admiral Hartsinck, remained at the period of his departure, entirely inactive at Java.

The Honorable FREDERICK NORTH, has arrived at the Preſidency from Columbo, and was complimented with the ſalute due to his Rank.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived the Hon. Company's Ship WARLEY, Captain Wilſon, from England.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Louiſa Hall, Mrs. Huntingdon,—Miſs Sherrard, Miſs Pemberton, Miſſes K. and M. H. Hutchings.—H. S. Pearſon, Eſq. and Mr. Garling, *Free Merchant* for *Prince of Wales Iſland*.—Captain D. Bodkin; Lieutenants C. E. Wale, Charles Sankey, J. M'Namara, F. P. Palmer, J. Thomſon and C. Mainwaring; Lieut. and Adjutant A. James; Enſign C. Rea; Quarter Maſter J. M'Pherſon,—James Lorimer, Eſq. *Surgeon*, H. M. 67th. Regiment.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major RIDER, of the retired liſt, to proceed to Europe, agreeably to his requeſt.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon CHRISTY, of His Majeſty's 74th. Regiment, to do duty on the Eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George.

Lieut. W. N. LOFTIE, to be Adjutant of the 2d. Battalion 19th Native Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel JAMES INNES, to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate.

Meſſrs. C. Fothergill,—W. Still,—John Scott, (Senior,—William Hunter,—Robert Ri[illegible]dſon,—William Sheen,—Charles Dupland Stanley,—George William Aubrey,—William Thomas Sne[illegible]d,—E. J. Foote,—J. H. Talbot,—Arthur Bently,—John Lewis Hoofstetter,—William Beſt,—Lewis Mackay and John Scott, (Junior) to be Lieutenants.

Meſſrs. HENRY SWAIN, and WILLIAM ELLIOT FITZGERALD, Cadets of Infantry, to be Enſigns.

Lieutenant B. SYDENHAM, to proceed to Europe from Bengal, for the recovery of his health.

[illegible] ...th. Auguſt.

[illegible] ...nounce the ſafe [illegible] ...or ...le Com- [illegible]

FORT WILLIAM,—10th. Auguſt, 1805.

THE Moſt Honorable MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, Governor General, has nominated the Honorable SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, Baronet, to be Vice Preſident and Deputy Governor of Fort William, during His Lordſhip's abſence from the Preſidency. Sir George Barlow this day took his Seat accordingly, under the uſual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

BIRTH.

At Tellicherry, the Lady of RICHARD TORIN, Eſq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, Captain G. BRISTOW, *Brigade Major*, to Miſs E. HOWE:—and Lieut. Colonel DUBOIS, to Miſs D. CAMPBELL.

At Burdwan, Lieut. WILKINSON, to LADY HESILRIGE.

DEATHS.

On the 30th. ultimo, G. G. RICHARDSON, Eſq. a Partner in the House of *Colt, Baker, Hart and Co*—He was a Man whose uprightness of Heart and ſauvity of manners had endeared him to all his Friends, and their teſtimony of regret for his loss was expreſſed, by a very numerous attendance at his interment.

At the Preſidency, F. B. V. DAYRELL, Eſq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service.

On Board the Extra Ship General Stuart, in Madras Roads, A. SPOTTISWOOD, Eſq. Paſſenger.

At Calcutta the LADY of CHAS. BRECHER, Eſq.

At Bombay, JAMES SKENE, Eſq. Surgeon on that Eſtabliſhment.

At Calcutta, Lieut. MIDGLEY, of His Majeſties 17th. Regiment of foot.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

John Chaſy, Eſq of Taunton, to Miſs Emma Lucas, one of the daughters of Stuckly Lucas, Eſq. of Baron's Down Park.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Major J. Silver, 2d. Bat. 88th. Regt. to Mrs Donald relict of Colonel Donald.

Francis Maſon, Eſq. Captain of the Rattler ſloop, to the Hon. Miſs Hood, daughter of the Hon. Col. Hood.

A Hamilton, Eſq ſon of Vice Admiral Hamilton, to Miſs Hyde, daughter of the late Judge Hyde.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Lies Bos near Utrecht, His Excellency William Jacob van de Graaf, formerly Governor of Ceylon.

Wm. H. Stevens, Eſq. of the Grove, Hackney, aged 85.

Charles James, Eſq. one of the Directors of the Sunfire Office.

Capt. Nicholas, of the Royal Navy, late commander of the Eurydice frigate.

At his houſe in Argyle-ſquare, Edinburgh, Robert Mackintoſh, Eſq. of Dalmunzie, one of the Senior Advocates at the Scotch Bar.

Sir Philip Menoux, Bart. of Sandy Place, Bedfordſhire, aged 66.

FROM the LONDON GAZETTE, April 6.

STAFF.—Colonel T. Brinley, of the 4th. foot, to be Quarter-Maſter-General to the troops ſerving under the General Officer commanding his Majeſty's Forces on the Windward and Leeward Iſland ſtation, vice Maitland, appointed Governor of Grenada.

LONDON,—20th. April.

The expedition under the command of Sir *James Craig* was under weigh from St. Helen's, on Thurſday, but the wind being unfavorable, it made but very little progreſs. It is expected to be reinforced by a ſhip of the line from Plymouth, and four from the Channel fleet, which are to convoy it to the Mediterranean.

IRISH LOAN.—The Contractors for the laſt Engliſh Loan yeſterday concluded their contract for a Loan for Ireland, amounting to 1,800,000l. Iriſh (a million and a half ſterling). The following are the terms on which it was taken:—

For every 100l. the Contractors receive

£. 50 0 0 Long Annuities, at	16½	£. 81	5	0
24 0 0 Five per Cents.	88½	21	4	9
Diſcount	-	1	6	0
		103	15	9
If prompt payment	-	1	6	0
		£. 105	1	9

Leaving a bonus of £. 5 1 9

Lord *Hawkeſbury*, we underſtand, has certainly accepted the Preſidency of the Admiralty Board; and Mr. *Yorke*, as we have already ſtated, is likely to ſucceed his Lordſhip in the Home Department.

We underſtand, from the moſt unqueſtionable authority, that Viſcount *Lowther* has not only reconnected himſelf perſonally with Mr. *Pitt*, but has promiſed his moſt unqualified ſupport to Adminiſtration. This Nobleman returns at leaſt ſeven Members.

It was yeſterday reported that Captain Puget would ſhortly ſet out for France, in the capacity of Agent for Britiſh Priſoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.

The Ruſſian troops deſtined for Corfu, which, till their departure for that iſland, have been lodged in barracks at Buyukdera, have ſuffered much from the climate to which they were unaccuſtomed. Theſe troops will continue their voyage when the ſhip that brought them ſhall have been repaired.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſtate, that in Egypt the Albanians ſtill prevent the Beys from advancing to Cairo—but their number diminiſhes every day, by deſertion and repeated engagements, and is now not ſuppoſed to be more than 4000. Twenty-five other Beys have joined the Mamelukes, which latter are receiving reinforcements every day. The courage of the Mamelukes is much praiſed, as is the experience of Mehemed Ali, the Chief of the Albinians. Almoſt all the Conſuls and European agents have left Cairo, and retired to Roſetta or Alexandria.

BARCELONA, March 16.

Yeſterday evening the Engliſh fleet appeared before our harbour, and ſent a flag of truce to the Commandant General here, requiring refreſhments and neceſſaries for the ſquadron, with threats, in caſe of refuſal. His Excellency in conſequence called a meeting of the principal military authorities, to take their opinion in what manner it would be proper to act. Advice was ſent to the Engliſh that an anſwer would ſoon be returned, which, however, has not yet been ſent.

AMERICA.

The thanks of Congreſs have been decreed to Commodore Preble, for his gallant and meritorious ſervices againſt Tripoli, by which the naval character of the American people has, ſays that decree, in the infancy of their national exiſtence, acquired a reſpect and rank among the nation of the earth, highly honourable and exalted. A gold medal is ordered to be ſtruck, and is to be preſented to him by the Preſident of the United States, in ſuch a manner as he ſhall judge the moſt honourable. Suitable rewards are likewiſe ordered for the officers and men under his command.

A letter from one of the American captives in Tripoli, dated in Feb. laſt, repreſents that there had been no abatement in the rigour of their treatment, and that the ſum required by the *Baſhaw* for peace, and the ranſom of the priſoners, was one million of dollars, which was inſtantly rejected by the Commodore.

The pleadings in the caſe of Judge Chaſe had not come to a cloſe on the 29th. March but were expected to terminate the following day, when the whole caſe would receive a final deciſion.

THE TRAVELLER,—18th. April.

We have already mentioned the reſolution entered into by the commercial intereſts of the Batavian Republic, not to make any further ſhipments. Upon this ſubject we were this morning favoured with a letter from our Correſpondent at Rotterdam, dated 8th. April:—

"This reſolution, ſo much againſt the intereſts of trade, has been taken in conſequence of hints, that ſhips outward-bound would be ſeized, provided they were not furniſhed with ſatiſfactory proofs of being deſtined for a neutral port. Veſſels arriving in ballaſt are ſubjected to the ſtricteſt inveſtigation: on entering the Maeſe, a gens-d'arme and a French ſoldier are put on board; on arriving here, the maſter and paſſengers are conveyed to General *Rouſſeau*, where they undergo an examination. If the latter cannot give a good account of themſelves, and find bail, they are immediately conducted to priſon."

Yeſterday accounts were received from Admiral *Douglas*, off Boulogne, dated the 13th. Inſtant which ſtate, that on the preceding day 25 Dutch ſchuyts were obſerved to enter that harbour.

Laſt Wedneſday night, or early yeſterday morning, A BAR OF GOLD, value 30,000l. was ſtolen out of one of the Spaniſh prizes lying in *Mr. Perry's* Dock, at Blackwall.

The French papers diſcloſe the policy of Bonaparte in aſſuming the kingly crown of Italy. They announce that Auſtria has acknowledged this new meaſure, and that the Crowns of France and Italy are ever to remain united upon one head, while England keeps Malta, and the Ruſſians ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of Corfu. Theſe words can alſo mean that Bonaparte has ſeized upon Italy to preſerve an influence in the Mediterranean, and a ſtepping-ſtone to Turkey, Egypt, and all the other objects of his enormous ambition in the eaſtern world.

MR. JEFFERSON's ſpeech at the opening of the Congreſs is exceedingly intereſting, as preſenting a happy picture of the proſperous ſituation of the America States.

So rapidly do the Anglo-Americans ſpread over the American Continent, that in a ſettlement upon the Ohio, 740 leagues from the ſea, where, in 1787, only 100 coloniſts could be found, 6,700 are now eſtabliſhed, and docks have been formed, from which, laſt year, eleven merchant veſſels were launched.

AMSTERDAM, April 2.

Our Gazette contains the following article, dated Paris, March 28:—"Private letters from Breſt mention, that they are actively employed in embarking 18,000 men on board the fleet. The Council of State meets almoſt every day at St. Cloud. The Pope will not return to Rome by the way of Milan. The coronation of the King of Italy will be performed by the Archbiſhop Cardinal Caprara.

HAMBURGH, April 9.

The laſt advices from Naples ſtate, that, immediately after the receipt of diſpatches from St. Peterſburgh by the Neapolitan Government, Prince Carditto was deputed to wait on the French Commander in Chief. The reſult of the interview was, that the orders for taking poſſeſſion of the Forts of the capital were countermanded by General St. Cyr. General Damas, a French emigrant of conſiderable merit, and lately Commander in Chief of the Neapolitan Government, has, at the requeſt of the French Ambaſſador, been deprived of his command, and retired.

On the creation of Lord Sidmouth a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Common Council of the Corporation of the Borough of Devizes was held, and reſolutions of thanks to his Lordſhip unanimouſly voted for his paſt ſervices. The following is the anſwer of Lord Sidmouth:—

SIR,

"The Reſolution of the Court of Common Council of the Borough of Devizes, which you have tranſmitted to me, has afforded me a degree of ſatiſfaction which I am unable to deſcribe. It is proportioned to the reſpect which I feel for thoſe whoſe principles are ſound, and whoſe minds are independent, and to the pride which I feel in having received from Conſtituents of that character and deſcription, the honor of having been ſix times unanimouſly elected to repreſent them in Parliament. It is my earneſt and anxious wiſh, as it is my confident expectation, that the Borough of Devizes may ever be diſtinguiſhed by a ſpirit of *independence*, and by that *loyalty to the King*, that attachment to the *Conſtitution*, and that zeal for the honor and welfare of the Country, which I have had the happineſs of invariably witneſſing during a period of more than twenty years. "SIDMOUTH."

PICTURE GALLERY.

No. 50.—*Cincinnatus taken from the Plough to command the Roman Army*. By M. C.

The artiſt has choſen the moment when this great and good old man is receiving the invitation to exchange his native plains, to which he had retired full of years and glory, for the tented field, in which he had ſpent his prime of life. His back is turned to his home, to ſhew that he obeys the ſummons of his country, while a groupe of ſorrowful friends, and a tear trickling down his manly cheek, evince the [illegible]neſs of the ſacrifice he has made to his duty. The figure of *Cincinnatus* is *upright*, but perfectly free from all ſtiffneſs and conſtraint, and there is a fine expreſſion of dignified mildneſs in the countenance.

No. 51.—*A Catamaran*. By Sir C. Pole, and four other Artiſts.

"——Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
"They found, they mingled, and with ſubtle art
"Conducted and aduſted they reduced
"To blackeſt grain."

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Book VI.

This deſtructive engine is repreſented in the act of exploding and blowing up His Majeſty's ſhip *Treaſurer*, cloſe to whoſe ſtern it is placed. The crew appear to be all dead or *ſenſeleſs*; for, though hailed they returned no anſwer. The Captain *reſigned* to his fate, has withdrawn to his cabin, there to await [illegible] moment that is juſt arrived.—Meanwh[illegible] enemy's ſhip *Oppoſition* is diſcharging all her great guns into the *Treaſurer*. The *Catamaran* reſembles a huge folio book, and is ſomething like the Tenth Re[illegible] Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry. From the fire and [illegible] emits, the whole ſcene appears as in a *flame*. The combuſtibles with which it is charged of the moſt deſtructive nature.

No. 54.—*The Fox and Bunch of Grapes*. By the Honorable C. J. Fox, R. A.

Zeuxis, we are told, painted ſome grapes ſo exquiſitely, that the birds came to peck at them, believing them to be real. We do not think any bird but a Buzzard would be ſo impoſed upon by this work. The bunches hang like rouleaus of guineas, and have nothing of the natural purple hue. To heighten the [illegible] Fox ſhould alſo be thin and lanky, as if in a ſtarving condition, but here he is drawn fat & ſleek. He is alſo of a black, inſtead of a reddiſh colour, and has much of the expreſſion of Mr. Fox railing againſt Places and Penſions, upon [illegible] motion of Mr. Whitbread to turn out Lord Melville.

No. 61. *The State Coach in a Rut*. By Meſſrs. Pitt and Co. R. A.

One of the leaders has fallen down, and is almoſt overwhelmed with mud. He appears to be a fine old animal, and to have done the ſtate ſome ſervice. The *Populace* attracted by the accident, inſtead of aſſiſting him, are belabouring him without mercy, and ſtriving to drag him ſtill *deeper* into the *mire*. The coachman, who appears to be a very expert whip, has cut away the traces, and diſengaged the other horſes of their dead companion; but they evidently want ſtrength to pull the coach. Four thouſand pounds a year are offered for a ſubſtitute, but no dealer will accept the terms.—In the mean time, ſeveral outſide paſſengers are complaining that it was all the coachman's fault, as he did not keep a tight rein over the leader. Some of them are even attempting to drag him off the box, and to mount in his place; but he ſticks to his ſeat, and lays about him luſtily with his whip. The coach is old faſhioned, but is ſtrong built and roomy, and conſidering how long it has been run, is in good condition.

No. 72.—*Lord Melville's Friends reading the Petition of the Lord Mayor and Livery of London, to Parliament, upon the vote of the 8th. of April.*

——Why, how now, Gentlemen?
What ſee you in thoſe papers, that you loſe
So much complexion?—look ye how they change,
Their cheeks are paper. Why what read you there,
That hath ſo cowarded and chas'd your blood
Out of appearance?——

KING HENRY V.—*Act II. Sc. II.*

The figures which conſtitute this groupe are thrown into a very *awkward* ſituation. Some of the attitudes are *indecent*; and the piece, upon the whole, is deſtitute of *grace*, truth, and ſpirit, Some, on the contrary, are of opinion that the figures hang well together; but it is difficult to decide who are right, as the work is ſeen in a very *bad light*.

Mr. *Opie* has painted the *Young Roſcius* in the character of *Young Norval*, for which he is to receive 100 guineas. As is cuſtomary, he has ſent the picture to be exhibited at Somerſet Houſe.—The father of the youth, however objects to its exhibition, as that may injure the ſale of the Engraving to be made from it. Mr. *Opie*, however, perſeveres in his intention, and has returned the depoſit money. This caſe is expected to afford ſubject for a very intereſting ſcene of legal contention, in Weſtminſter Hall.

On Saturday evening laſt died at Dobden Hall, Eſſex, Lady Vincent, wife to Sir Francis Vincent, Baronet, of Stoke D'Abernon, Surry. Her Ladyſhip was daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie and ſiſter to Lady Loughborough. This amiable young Lady was in her twenty-fifth year.

TENTH REPORT, OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NAVAL INQUIRY.

THE attention of the public has long been [illegible]d upon the labours of this Board, which, ho[illegible] ſinguiar, and perhaps ſomewhat UN-CONSTI[illegible]NAL in its origin, has ſhewn by the aſſiduity and ſtubborneſs with which it has penetrated into every ſpecies of delinquency, that extenſive power may be committed to the hands of upright men, without the fear of abuſe, and that a ſuperviſing and formidable power may be lodged in a body of public officers to detect the abuſes of public agents; exempt from the controul of the Miniſter.

The State is much indebted to the perſeverance of theſe gentlemen, who have already, in the ſeveral departments they have gone [illegible]ough, expoſed ſuch a maſs of iniquity, ſuch g[illegible] and open peculation, as to juſtify them in decla[illegible]ng that ONE-THIRD of the money voted for the ſupply of the naval department would, under prudent regulations, be ſufficient for ſupporting it in its neceſſary vigour and liberality.

The inſurrection of jobbers, the rebellion of [illegible]ards, and the calumny of underlings, by [illegible] they were awhile obſtructed in their grand march [illegible]eformation, have been put [illegible]nced; they have gone forward [illegible] and unawed, and have ſhewn, in the uſe of their powers, no diſpoſition to abuſe it.

The proceſs of their inqu[illegible], has, at length, brought [illegible]ſion of the conduct [illegible] high rank and miniſterial office, and it is to be lamented that many things have come out which affect characters in public eſtimation, though as yet no concluſion can be drawn, for it ſhould be remembered that criminality is *imputed, not eſtabliſhed*, and the degree of guilt admits of ſuch colours of palliation, and is, perhaps, of ſuch frequent occurrence among public men of all deſcriptions, that it is very undeſervedly inflamed by the ZEALOTS of PARTY into a charge of ſuch public profligacy, as ſhould call down impeachment, puniſhment, and national indignation.

The ſum of the charge is, that Lord MELVILLE, whilſt Treaſurer of the Navy, was in the habits of drawing large ſums from the Bank, expreſsly devoted to the ſervice of the Navy, and lodging it, by means of his agent, Mr. TROTTER, in the hands of a private banker.

Such conduct is ſaid to violate the letter of an Act of Parliament which was made to prevent the accumulation of any money in the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, and likewiſe to be in direct oppoſition to a rule of the Houſe of Commons, which declares it to be highly criminal in any public officer to employ in any way, but for the expreſs purpoſe for which it is voted, any ſums of the public money.

The examination of Lord MELVILLE and Mr. TROTTER, has eſtabliſhed the fact of money having been drawn from the Bank and lodged in the hands of a private banker, but no converſion to their own purpoſes has been *proved*, and from an eſtimate of the balances, it is certain THE PUBLIC HAVE SUSTAINED NO INJURY.

In reſpect to the firſt charge, Lord MELVILLE ſeems to offer a very ſufficient vindication; he alledges the convenience of the office, which required different ſums to be always at hand; which rendered it hazardous to ſend meſſengers to the bank for every ſmall draft, and which, particularly from the number of holidays, and the early hours of cloſing the bank, frequently obſtructed the buſineſs of the office. The cuſtom had been to lodge the ne[illegible]y ſums in an *iron cheſt*; the offence of Lord MELVILLE, in this particular therefore, is, that of preferring *a banker's cheſt* to the cheſt of Somerſet houſe, and it would indeed be an overſtrained interpretation of the Act of Parliament to call this an attempt to accumulate ſums in his own hands.

It is contended, indeed, that the drafts were ſometimes ſo large, and the lodgment in the hands of Mr. COUTTS ſo great, as to infuſe *ſuſpicion* that the money was more frequently drawn for the convenience of ſpeculation than the diſburſements of buſineſs, and that the Treaſurer, by poſſeſſing himſelf of the public money before it was required, employed the interval between the drawing out of the ſum and the official demand for it, in ſpeculating for his own advantage,—thus depriving the public of the intereſt received from it whilſt it remained lodged in the bank, and committing [illegible]o great and unneceſſary hazards on his o[illegible] private account.

In order to diſcover this, the Commiſſioners ſeem to have proceeded to an extent of inquiry which neither [illegible]w, nor common JUSTICE, allow.—They c[illegible] for the books of Mr. COUTTS, the ban[illegible]r, and they examine the accounts of Mr. [illegible]TTER, whom they ſeem deſirous to implica[illegible]ly as [illegible]n agent of Lord MELVILLE.—Pub[illegible] is generally indeed ſo wrapt [illegible] and ſhielded under the artifices of its o[illegible]nning, tha[illegible] it cannot be detected in th[illegible] ion way.—Large powers, therefore, ar[illegible] requ[illegible]ed for the detection of public crim[illegible], and juſtice muſt frequently relax the ſeverity of her [illegible]ies the better to attain her ends.—But it [illegible] not [illegible]o be denied, that ſuch power is unknown [illegible] conſtitution, and contrary to all rules o[illegible] and Lord MELVILLE very properly avai[illegible] himſelf of a clauſe in the act, under which [illegible] Commiſſion exiſts, ſaving a man from the neceſſity of anſwering a queſtion which [illegible]ight criminate himſelf.

This very extraordinary [illegible]uſineſs is now before Parliament. If what [illegible]he Commiſſioners aſſert to be the caſe, (namel[illegible] that, during the treaſurerſhip of Lord MEL[illegible]LLE, the money iſſued for Navy ſervices wa[illegible] uſed to a great amount, for the purpoſes o[illegible] private emolument,) ſhould be eſtabliſhed [illegible] ſubſequent inveſtigation, we ſhall regret i[illegible] affecting his Lordſhip's *reputation*, rather tha[illegible] *he intereſt of the public*, which has certainly *no[illegible]ffered.*

THE TRAVELLER—15th. Apr.

TOULON FLEET.

A letter from Lyons, dated the 20th. March, ſtates, that on the 16th, the following ſhips remained in Toulon:—

Le Formidable	80	L'Atlas,	74
Le Indomptable	80	L'Incompatible	24
Le Neptune	80	La Cornelle	18
Le Bucentaure	80	L'Hanteuſe	18
L'Annibal	74	Le Rhin	18
Swiftſure	74	La Muſiron	18
Berwick	74	L'Uraine	18
Intrepide	74	La Sirene	12
Le Mont Blanc	74	La Themis	12
Le Scipion	74		

There are ſeveral frigates attached to this fleet, which, from not being mentioned in the foregoing liſt, we conclude were at ſea.

Le Boreas, of 74 guns, Le Ph[illegible]æ[illegible]on, of like force, and a frigate, were on the ſtocks, and extraordinary activity was devoted to their equipment.

A letter from Genoa, of the 27th. of March ſays, "The Toulon fleet has been reinforced by a ſhip of the line and two frigates, lately launched there. The fleet is proviſioned for ſix months, and is daily expected to put to ſea."

BOULOGNE, April 13.

The following is an Extract of a letter with which we have been favoured by an Officer belonging to one of our cruizers off Boulogne, dated April 13;—

"The enemy's depot is gradually increaſing by veſſels which ſlip in from Dieppe. Yeſterday thirty-five ſchuyts got into a ſmall bay, about three leagues from Boulogne. Our Admiral has ſtationed three heavy brigs cloſe in ſhore, off the harbour, to block them in, and an expreſs is juſt diſpatched to the Admiralty for a bomb veſſel, in order to attempt to deſtroy them.

"Of the ſeventeen veſſels of the enemy which were lately wrecked only two now remain—for the moment the tide left them dry the French inſtantly b[illegible] [illegible] our hands The timber and guns have been conveyed aſhore in carts and waggons. I was yeſterday within muſket-ſhot of the ſhore, and am perfectly ſatisfied that they have at this moment in Boulogne harbour between 1500 and 2000 veſſels of different deſcriptions. We all expect that an attempt at Invaſion will be made this month—but we are fully prepared for them, and we have at preſent 53 veſſels of war on this ſtation."

A Liſbon Mail was yeſterday received at the Poſt office. It was brought to Falmouth in eighteen days by the *Auckland* packet. At the date of the Mails the Court of Liſbon had not come to a final determination with regard to the oppoſite claims made upon it by the Britiſh and French Governments.

On Saturday afternoon the *Scorpion* ſloop of war, Capt. Carteret, brought into Yarmouth Roads a French veſſel mounting ten guns, and having on board a number of artillery-men, ſeveral pieces of braſs ordnance, and two thouſand ſtand of arms.

On Saturday died, Colonel *Scudamore*, one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the city of Hereford.

The Lively frigate, which arrived at Portſmouth on Saturday, has on board three millions of dollars, which were taken out of Sir John Orde's flag ſhip. The Lively left him fourteen days ſince off Cadiz, with five ſail of the line.

Captain Ogle is appointed to the command of the Unité frigate, at Woolwich.

The Porpoiſe ſtore-ſhip, which is fitting for a voyage to New South Wales, at Deptford, will convey a large quantity of naval and military ſtores for the uſe of the ſhips and troops at that colony.

The American ſquadron in the Mediterranean is reported to be very ſickly—it compriſed, at the date of the laſt accounts, five frigates three brigs, two ſchooners, four bombs, and twenty gun boats, preparing for another expedition againſt Tripoli. Several American ſailors, taken in the Philadelphia frigate, have *turned Muſſulmen*, and have in conſequence been releaſed from ſlavery, and ſent on board the Tripolitan gun-veſſels.

Two Countrymen, a few days ſince, were diſcourſing at a public-houſe in Yarmouth, about the recent affair of the Tenth report—"What could Lord M——e do with all this money?" aſked one of them. "Do with it retorted the other. "Why he uſed *to buy Stock* with it to be ſure."—"Aye, aye," replied his companion, with a ſignificant wink, "I always thought there was ſome fellow behind the curtain, with a long purſe, *who bought up all the Stock*, and tis for this very reaſon, John, that the HOGS and POULTRY are ſo curſedly dear!"

THE GLOBE,—18th. April.

It is ſaid that the place of firſt Lord of the Admiralty has been ſeverally refuſed by *Mr. Yorke, Sir C. Middleton*, and *Earl Fitzwilliam*. Lord *Hawkeſbury* is now mentioned as the perſon likely to fill that high and important office. Another new rumour afloat is, that Viſcount *Sidmouth* is to ſucceed the Earl of *Hardwicke* as L[illegible]enant of Ireland. This ſtate of ſuſpence [illegible] contrariety of reports demonſtrate how [illegible]eat a loſs the country has ſuſtained in V[illegible]ount *Melville*, as a man of ſtrong mind, great talents, and indefatigable induſtry.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from Admiral Lord *Gardner*, off Breſt, which ſtate, that the enemy had made ſome movements, that indicated an intention of venturing to ſea the firſt favourable opportunity. This expectation had greatly raiſed the ſpirits of our gallant countrymen; and, ſhould the enemy really venture out, we fondly anticipate a proud and glorious reſult for Britain.

At Ferrol, a ſimilar diſpoſition appears to be manifeſted by the French and Spaniſh ſquadrons. The following important intelligence, is contained in a letter from an Officer on board His Majeſty's ſhip *Indefatigable*, dated.

"OFF FERROL, 2d APRIL.

"Every opportunity that occurs, we make it our duſineſs to ſail in and off the harbour's mouth of Ferrol, to reconnoitre the French and Spaniſh ſquadron, laying there. They conſiſt of ſix ſail of the line and one frigate French; and eight ſail of the line two frigates, two ſloops, and one brig, Spaniſh At Coruna, there is one French frigate, making altogether fourteen ſail of the line, two frigates, two ſloops, and one brig.

"The French are already manned, and have a great number of troops on board, and are expected to ſail hourly. The Spaniards are not ſufficiently manned as yet. Yeſterday we boarded an American ſhip that had juſt come out from Ferrol, and the Captain aſſured us that the French would in the courſe of a few days put to ſea, and that they were ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Weſt-Indies.

"This day we were becalmed cloſe in with the harbour's mouth, off Ferrol. The Spaniards immediately on ſeeing this came out in twenty-four large gun boats, and commenced a very heavy cannonade on us. We took it coolly, and got our bower cable arranged along the deck, with ſprigs on it, all ready to anchor, but a light breeze having ſprung up, we were able to bring our broadſide to bear on them ſo completely, that they ſoon judged it expedient to ſheer off with the greateſt ſpeed."

The laſt letters received by the Liſbon Mail from Cadiz ſtate, that Sir *John Orde* continued the blockade of that port with the utmoſt rigour; veſſels freighted with corn only were allowed to paſs unmoleſted. His refuſal to permit neutral veſſels to leave the port of Cadiz, had produced ſeveral applications from the Neutral Conſuls. The following is Sir *John's* anſwer to the American Conſul on the ſubject:

"His Majeſty's Ship Glory, at Sea. March 11 1805.

"SIR—Imperious circumſtances compel me to or[illegible] the [illegible]ade of Cadiz to be ſtrictly enforced from this time, which deprives me of the gratification I ſhould otherwiſe have had in complying with your requeſt.

"You would oblige me by communicating this information to all whom it may concern, as ſpeedily and generally as convenient, in order that none may ſuffer from their own imprudence.

(Signed) "J. ORDE."

To the American Conſul at Cadiz"

RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND.

The poſition of the Court of St. Peterſburgh, with reſpect to the belligerent Powers at the preſent moment, is, ſomewhat ſingular. With France, Ruſſia is placed in a peculiar relation. No Diplomatic intercourſe between the two Governments exiſts, yet not a ſingle hoſtile act has been committed, nor even has a Declaration of War on either ſide been iſſued. With this Country, Ruſſia ſtands on the moſt friendly ground; but hitherto we have ſeen no evidence of a community of ſentiment as to our objects of war, notwithſtanding a community of [illegible]iſlike of the conduct and principles of the F[illegible]nch Government.

Yet the war between England and France is by no means indifferent to the EMPEROR of RUSSIA. His intereſts would in ſome degree be involved in any peace that ſhould now take place between them, unleſs he had previouſly entered into arrangements with the French Government. Every thing that Ruſſia has done in the Ionian ſea, and her increaſed influence at Conſtantinople for the laſt two years is, to a certain extent, to be attributed to the protection of this country; for it has been the predominance of our navy in the Mediterranean that has reduced France to the neceſſity of being an idle ſpectator of operations ſhe ſo much diſapproves. Ruſſia therefore has a common intereſt with us in negociating with France unleſs ſhe thinks it better to compromiſe with the latter by direct ſtipulations for the ſecurity of what ſhe has acquired.

Is it not probable, however, that Ruſſia is actuated by any principle of diſlike, jealouſy or rivalſhip of France, that will induce her to prefer joining us againſt France, and taking an active ſhare in the War, rather than trying to obtain the recognition, and perhaps even th[illegible] extenſion, of her important eſtabliſhments [illegible] the Mediterranean by treaty? Hitherto [illegible] have ſeen no evidence of it. Hitherto [illegible] have ſeen nothing to induce a rational beli[illegible] that the North will move from its place [illegible] readjuſt the balance of Europe; and what leſs than the whole active force of Ruſſia exerted againſt France could produce any advant[illegible] whatever? Will all our ſubſidies and all [illegible]ur repreſentations prompt ſo great exertions, [illegible]nd induce Ruſſia to make ſuch ſacrifices? [illegible]d not think that ſuch coſtly and diſintereſted efforts are in the policy of the Cabinet of St. Peterſburgh. There is, according to the ordinary calculations of Cabinets, every thing of reputation and credit to be loſt by ſuch enterprizes; and no ſolid ſubſtantial acquiſitions to be gained. It is to be remarked too that Ruſſia has ſeldom acted directly and forcibly in the wars of Europe, in as far as the middle balance was concerned, except under the influence of the perſonal feelings and paſſions of its monarchs. The hoſtility of the EMPRESS ELIZABETH to FREDERICK the GREAT, and the more recent conduct of PAUL, was of that ſort.—Beſides, on any other occaſion when the Ruſſians were called on to act, as well as in theſe two great inſtances, they acted as auxiliaries. Ruſſia cannot act againſt France but as an auxiliary upon the Continent of Europe, whatever be her views—whether to adjuſt the balance of Germany or of Italy. She has no point of contact with France; and without ſupport from Auſtria or Pruſſia, her armies would be ſent to *inevitable deſtruction*. CATHARINE iſſued abundance of manifeſtos, but ſent no armies.

The backwardneſs that Ruſſia has ſhewn to active operations, her caution in availing herſelf of the crippled and impotent ſtate of the French navy, to complete her eſtabliſhments in the Ionian Sea, and thus to render the GRAND SEIGNIOR a vaſſal of Ruſſian power, diſplay a policy more intention gaining by addreſs, than riſking any thing in war. According to the uſual principles of action adopted by Stateſmen, Ruſſia has no object whatever to gain by going to open war with France, particularly when ſhe evidently gains what ſhe principally aims at as well without it.

On the other hand, indeed, ſhe ſeems to have ſome intereſt in prolonging our war with France, from which, whether we will or no, ſhe derives ſo much benefit.—Every day that paſſes over, in which France is doomed to inactivity in the Mediterranean, ſtrengthens the Ruſſian force, and confirms the Ruſſian influence. She may naturally wiſh, therefore, that our war may continue.

At the ſame time, if ſhe wiſhes merely to obtain an acknowledgment of her right to what ſhe has ſo ſkilfully acquired, ſhe may wiſh to negociate in common with this country, in as far as ſhe may be aware that Great-Britain is leſ unfriendly to the aſcendancy ſhe has gained over the Porte, and to her decided aſcendancy in the Black Sea, and her growing influence in the Mediterranean, than France. Theſe are objects diſtinctly and only ſpeculatively affecting us, but they are viewed by the French as real encroachments. Ruſſia may be deſirous that all theſe acquiſitions made under the protection of our maritime power, may continue to be fortified by its alliance. The tranſactions in that quarter have indeed produced important changes, and muſt give riſe to new political views.

We are at a loſs to conjecture, therefore, whether Ruſſia will encourage this Government to reject all negociation with France at the preſent moment; or will propoſe to concur in negociating jointly. That Ruſſia will do nothing effectual in the war, particularly as to any impreſſion on the French territorial dominion, we are moſt throughly convinced.

The Marquis de Circello, the Neapolitan Miniſter, with his Family, and a great many Officers of the Army attached to the Expedition, are on board the *Queen*. Sir James Craig and the Officers of his Suite, are in the *Dragon*. Sir John Stuart, who was expected in the latter ſhip, has taken a private ſtore ſhip for himſelf and Aides-de-Camp; the other principal Officers of the General Staff are diſtributed among the men of war and the tranſports; the latter are ſome of the fineſt ſhips of that deſcription ever fitted out by the Tranſport Board.

Nothing can be more laughable than the manner in which the party Prints have attempted to prove that many of the Members who voted for Lord *Melville*, voted under a direct influence. Our readers will ſmile to hear perſons claſſed under that head, merely becauſe they once poſſeſſed places: as for inſtance—*Mr. N. Bond, late* Lord of the Treaſury; *Mr. Addington, late* Paymaſter of the Forces; the Hon. *W. Eliot, late* Lord of the Admiralty; *Mr. Hobhouſe late* Secretary to the Board of Controul; [illegible]*. Sargent, late* Secretary to the Treaſury. But perhaps the moſt remarkable, as well [illegible] the moſt ludicrous, is the claſſification of [illegible] of the ſons of the Earl of *Uxbridge*, a m[illegible] 50,000l. a year, who are ſuppoſed to ha[illegible]en entirely influenced in their votes, wi[illegible] r[illegible]pect to Lord *Melville*, becauſe their fi[illegible] h[illegible] a penſion of 300l. a year!—a penſion [illegible]d[illegible]g pleaſure, not liable to be taken away.

T[illegible] Twelfth Report is ſoon expected from th[illegible] Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry, from w[illegible]h ſome important information is looked for[illegible] and it [illegible] leſs tr[illegible]han whimſical, that an exam[illegible] into a contr[illegible] for *Hemp* wil[illegible] form [illegible]al part of this Report.

[illegible] 18]—[illegible]ſty has preſented [illegible]giment the Ro[illegible] Houſe Guards, [illegible]n a pair of elegant kettle drums, value [illegible] [illegible]ine[illegible] to be uſed for the firſt time at th[illegible] [illegible]proaching Inſtallation.

PORTSMOUTH, 16th. April.

Captain Hanwell, is appointed to the Majestic—Capt. Loring, to the Salvador del Mundo—Captain J. Cooke, to the Bellerophen—Capt. Pigot, to the Dauntless frigate.

The Namur, a new 90 gun-ship, and the Revenge a 74, will be launched at Chatham about the 15th. inst.

Rear Admiral Louis, in the Ambuscade frigate, with the Abundance store-ship, and convoy, is arrived at Gibraltar.

On Wednesday a Court Martial was held on Lieut. Froad, of his Majesty's ship Favorite, for permitting the men to *cheer* Lieut. Perkins, who had been dismissed the service by sentence of a Court Martial, on his leaving the Favorite—and for having received money into his charge belonging to G. Bancho, and C. Munisie, seamen, belonging to the Favorite, and for not having returned the same. Sentence—*Dismissed his Majesty's service.*

It is now certain that Lord Hawkesbury has accepted the Office of First Lord of the Admiralty; he is to be succeeded by Lord Harrowby in the Home Department.

A Mail from Hamburgh arrived yesterday. Its principal contents, which are of very little importance, are given under the usual head. The statement contained in one of the articles, of the successes of the French in the West Indies, we know to be unfounded.

Hague, April 9.—Yesterday the voting for the new Constitution began here, and many votes were given in its favor. In the other towns, as will always be the case in such changes, there were many opposers of the new Constitution.—Several citizens at Utrecht have joined in a representation to the Directory and M. Schimmelpenninck against the new Constitution.

Arrivals at Bourdeaux, during the last month, 157 vessels, manned by 1016 men, and carrying 16,077 tons. Sailed 175, manned by 1034 men, and carrying 16,210 tons.

Fourteenth Asylum

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

FIRST DAY's DRAWING

IN THE

FIRST CLASS,

MONDAY, the 2d. September 1805,

No. 4892 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas.

No. 870 a Prize of 1200 Star Pagodas.

No. 2301 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 2048 4839 Prizes of 400 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2334 5378 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2357 265 3495 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1455 3198 3519 4563 5064 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 3457 5918 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 44 532 1289 1299 2068 2233 2670 3227 3298 5980 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 151 434 540 1787 1797 2936 2312 3163 3814 4624 4854 5339 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 366 529 1639 2040 2812 2497 3220 3011 4913 4905 4203 4012 Prizes of 25 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each.

354	482	341	226	283	252	224
300	315	249	287	489	446	353
279	264	262	158	200	544	824
785	827	988	625	886	701	956
997	700	729	1349	1665	1309	1228
1124	1898	1654	1310	1330	1312	1099
1848	1868	1662	1260	1724	1367	1919
1205	8248	1536	1194	1826	1597	1825
1488	1883	1416	1102	1639	1408	1391
1806	1052	1101	1427	2249	2926	2807
2976	2269	2799	2669	2713	2945	2734
2160	2805	2719	2061	2453	2822	2500
2596	2703	2390	2878	2691	2265	2611
2335	2846	2819	2939	2112	2313	2021
2860	2059	2546	2276	2905	2372	2375
2973	2018	2380	2388	2309	2988	3808
3950	3833	3351	3735	3255	3902	3687
3756	3113	3769	3198	3791	3383	3005
3863	3355	3313	3468	3622	3558	3111
3893	3041	3854	3128	4474	4684	4697
4192	4467	4472	4179	4951	4083	[illegible]98
4039	4763	4293	4557	4897	4198	[illegible]6
4098	4016	4079	4838	4269	4559	44[illegible]9
4251	4937	4063	4570	4014	4057	5137
5399	5517	5498	5689	5892	5745	5145
5915	5923	5181	5948	5859	5164	58[illegible]
5495	5705	5862	5021	5944	5315	5384
5363	5171	5766	5834	5507	5200	5[illegible]74
5759	5038	5900.				

HEEFKE [illegible] SON,
AGENTS.

By Public Auction.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 6th. Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

TWENTY Four Round Black Hats.
Twenty pieces of fine Red Taffitas,
Fifteen dozens of Childrens Spelling Books,
A Quantity of Lascars Jackets,
A Large Silver Salver,
Ditto Table Spoons.
A Silver Mounted Sword,
A Bureau and Book Case,
A pair of Leather Bullock Trunks with Patent Locks,
A pair of Pistols by Twigg, with hair Trigger Gold Touch-holes, &c. complete in a Case,
Three Globe Lamps,
A Small set of Queens-Ware,

At one O'clock,

A Field Officers Marque and Carpet,
A Baggage Tent, a Necessary ditto, a Single Pole Tent,
A Liquor Tumbrill, a Bay Saddle Horse, a Strong Manilla Horse, a neat Bandy with Moons, two second hand light Palankeens.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY next, the 7th. Instant,

Between the hours of 4 & 5 o'Clock,

IN THE AFTERNOON,

A HOUSE

AND

GROUND,

SITUATED IN

PEDOO NAICK's PETTAH

In Chinnatomby-Street,

BETWEEN the House of Namum Moniappen and Parangepetty Soobramaniah Petty,—Consisting of One Ground, Measuring in Lenght from East to West Eighty-feet in breadth from North to South thirty-feet,

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

For Sale on Commission.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

EXCELLENT Old MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, at 140 Pagodas per Pipe.
Ditto Ditto in Quarter Ditto, at 40 Pags.
Ditto FRENCH CLARET, per Dozen 5 Pagodas.
Bells GUERNSEY Ditto Ditto, 5 Pags.
Old MADEIRA WINE Ditto, 4½ Ditto.
Old PORT WINE Ditto, 4 Ditto.
Real CONIAC BRANDY Ditto, 6 Ditto.
Ditto Ditto and in Kegs from 5 to 11 Gallon, at 1½ Pags. per Gallon.
Real HOLLANDS GIN, in Large Cases of 15 Bottles, at 9 Pagodas.
Ditto in Small Cases of 12 Ditto, at 5 Pags.
BRANDY FRUITS, in Cases of 12 Flasks, at 6 Pagodas.
Red and White CONSTANTIA in Pints, at 5 Pagodas per dozen.
FRONTIGNIAC in 4 dozen cases, at 5 Pagodas per dozen.
CONIAC BRANDY of a superior quality, in cases of 12 dozen, at 5 Pagodas per dozen, by the Chest.

For Private Sale.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A FASHIONABLE

Europe Carriage,

IN GOOD REPAIR,

WITH A PAIR OF

FAST GOING

HORSES, AND HARNESS,

ALSO

A Pair of steady Mares and Harness,—Bandy with Horse and Harness, and a Horse, Bridle and Saddle.

☞ Payment to be made in Bank Notes or Cash.

[Enquire of Mr. BAKER in the Fort.]

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 5th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'Clock,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

BUNCHES

OF

White Beads,

AND

ONE CASK

OF

RIVETS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 5th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 O'clock.

TWO CASKS

OF

PORT WINE,

Containing

SIXTY GALLONS EACH.

TWELVE DOZENS

OF

FRENCH CLARET,

TWENTY-FOUR GENTLEMEN's

ROUND HATS,

TWENTY-four Coarse ditto,

One Cask of BRANDY, if required, it will be put up in lots of ten Gallons each, for the convenience of purchasers.

For Private Sale.

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

Three Strong Serviceable

CAMELS.

AND

A CAPITAL GREY

Saddle Horse,

Warranted Sound,

AND

FREE FROM VICE:

THE OWNER parts him for no other reason than that he has no further occasion for him.

A CARD.

Mr. Bernard Francis Clement

BEGS leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that

ON THE

1st. SEPT. NEXT,

HE WILL OPEN

A HOUSE OF

AGENCY,

AND

GENERAL MERCANTILE

CONCERN,

At No. 110, Armenian Street, Blacktown,

where he hopes by an unremitted attention to Business, to afford general satisfaction.

MADRAS, 31st. August, 1805.

For Sale on Commission.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

A CAPITAL Second hand well Toned PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys, by Longman and Broderip. Price 160 Star Pagodas.

A Patent Portable PIANO FORTE quite new, with additional Keys by Scotts and Co. Price 180 Star Pagodas.

A Second hand PIANO FORTE by Longman and Broderip. Price 100 Star Pagodas.

By Permission of Government.

THE FOURTEENTH

Madras Asylum

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO

SIX THOUSAND TICKETS,

AND IN

TWO CLASSES,

FOR 120,000 STAR PAGODAS,

Under the Management & Direction

OF

MESSIEURS,

HARINGTON COCKBURN, and HARINGTON
COLT, BAKER and CO.
TULLOH, BRODIE and HALYBURTON,
THE HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE,
LATOUR and CO.

AND

HEEFKE, & SON—Agents.

ONE OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED [illegible] WILL BY ROTATION, ATTEND THE DRAWINGS.

THE whole net proceeds to be appropriated to the REPAIR of the ROADS in the vicinity of Madras, and towards the construction of a NEW BRIDGE, [illegible] River between Mr. OAKES's and Mr. CHINNERY's Garden, as well as for the usual CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

1	PRIZE of	2000	2000
1	Ditto of	1200	1200
1	Ditto of	1000	100[illegible]
4	Ditto of	400	1600
9	Ditto of	200	1800
12	Ditto of	100	1260
20	Ditto of	80	1600
30	Ditto of	50	1500
40	Ditto of	40	1600
50	Ditto of	30	1500
50	Ditto of	25	1250
782	Ditto of	20	15,640
	LAST DRAWN LAST DAY		11[illegible]
1,000			32,[illegible]00

SECOND CLASS.

1	PRIZE of	10,000	10,000
1	Ditto of	5000	5000
1	Ditto of	5000 *Last day 1st. drawn*	5000
3	Ditto of	1000	3000
6	Ditto of	500	3060
15	Ditto of	200	3000
30	Ditto of	100	3000
50	Ditto of	50	2500
1450	Ditto of	30	43,500
2557	PRIZES		78,000
3443	BLANKS		
6000	TICKETS,	STAR PAGS.	110,000

The Price of a TICKET in the First Class, Pagodas 10.

The Additional Sum of a Ticket, bought, and not drawn in the First Class, Pagodas 12.

The Price of a Ticket after the Drawing of the First Class, Pagodas 22.

COMPUTATION.

6,000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each,	60,000
1,000 Deduct of the First Class,	
5,000 Tickets at the additional sum of 12 Pagodas, - - - - - -	60,000
STAR PAGODAS	120,000

TICKETS are now for Sale & may be had at Madras, at the MADRAS BANK, and the Agents Office;—and at Calcutta, of Messrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE and Co.

The DRAWING of the FIRST CLASS of the above Lottery, commenced on Monday the 2d. September.

The FUNDS will be lodged in the MADRAS BANK, where the Prizes will be paid, after a deduction of 10 per Cent.—viz.

The Prizes of the First Class, twenty days after the drawing of that Class, and those of the Second Class, thirty days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

N. B. *The addition of the Two Pagodas to the former price of a Ticket is continued in the present Lottery, and is intended to provide for the construction of the abovementioned Bridge.*

HEEFKE & SON,
AGENTS.

Madras, 2d. September 1805.

[illegible]DRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*